

Business Notices.

THE ESPRESSO HAT for this Spring is the latest and most highly finished fabric yet produced in New York. This is the opinion of all who visit the extensive of his establishment since the new style was announced. Why pay for a hat at Broadway, when one far superior in every respect can be purchased at No. 110 Nassau st.?

SPRING HATS—Bird, No. 49 Nassau st.—The standard and most stylish of hats are now ready, and the attention of our customers and the public is respectfully invited.

WE prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE for family use. (N. Y. Tribune.)
Office No. 345 Broadway, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, No. 420 Broadway.
From our own family use, we become fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased a second.

To all of which The Tribune says: "We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson's does not make them preferable." (N. Y. Tribune, March 6, 1857.)

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Largest improvement. Office No. 440 Broadway, New York.

HUNT, WESTER & CO.'S
Improved Treadle Sewing Machine.
For all domestic purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.

THE PLACE TO BUY GAS FIXTURES.
Messrs. DAYTON, No. 51 and 53 Broadway, have now on exhibition their new and improved styles of CHIMNEYS, BRACKETS, &c. A like display of choice Gas has never been made in New York. The prices are 25 per cent lower than last year.

LATE FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE—Mr. ALLEN, 17th street, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with his stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Allen, through heavy loss, is now in a state of distress. He has a large stock of goods, and is now in a state of distress. He has a large stock of goods, and is now in a state of distress.

LOOK!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!
In all styles and colors, and in conformity with the times. English Velvet Carpets, 10/11, and 11/12 per yard; English Velvet Carpets, 10/11, and 11/12 per yard; English Velvet Carpets, 10/11, and 11/12 per yard.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.
G. S. HUNTER & CO.,
No. 54 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Office at Tammany Hall.
By LEAS TOWN COY.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at this office.

BRASS SPRING TRUSSES—After being imposed upon by pretended radical trusses, which only enlarge the rupture, go to BENJAMIN, No. 1 Barclay st. (opposite the Astor House), and get a Truss, so easy that you will use it with cheer after it has cured. Six days' trial free.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

Extra Inducements to Advertisers.

In the present stagnation of business, Advertising is more than ever necessary to those who would call public attention and patronage to articles which they wish to dispose of; and we have determined, for a short period, to offer to the publishers of books, dealers in dry goods, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and merchants in general, the opportunity of advertising in THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, circulating all together more than 200,000 copies, at the rate of One Dollar a line for one insertion in all of these papers. This advantage, however, is not offered to the publishers of periodicals, or to dealers in patent medicines.

An Extra Tribune—History of the Present Great Awakening.

In compliance with the request of many correspondents, we shall issue on Saturday, April 3, an EXTRA TRIBUNE, of eight pages, containing the substance of the Reports of the prevailing Religious Revival which have recently appeared in our columns, with other matter prepared for the occasion, all arranged in a manner to form a succinct history of this remarkable religious movement, with its various deeply interesting features, from its beginning to the date of the paper.

As we can print few copies beyond those ordered, all persons who may desire this EXTRA TRIBUNE, either to preserve or to circulate among their friends, are requested to send in their orders as promptly as possible. News readers will please pay attention to this.

Price: 1 copy..... 3 cents.
12 copies..... 30 cents.
45 copies..... \$1.00.
100 copies..... 2.00.
1,000 copies..... 15.00.

Copies enclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order.

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Office, New-York.

* If those who obtain signatures to the Protest against the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will return them to this office, duly authenticated, we shall be happy to send them on promptly to Washington.

Who will help circulate Protest against the triumph of the Lecompton Swindle? Hours are precious—let them be improved!

Neither of the two steamers now due from Europe, the Fulton at this port and the Niagara at Halifax, had arrived at the hour of going to press.

It was stated yesterday by a Police Commissioner that Mr. Allap was in the city.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship North American, from Portland, will close at the New-York Post-Office, at 11 o'clock. The succeeding mail will be dispatched from this port by the Arabia, on Wednesday next.

By a late arrival at New-Orleans we have news from Mexico to the 21st inst. The civil war was raging with undiminished fury. Several skirmishes had taken place, in which the Zulusa party claimed the victory. The new Government appeared to be gaining ground. A decisive battle, it is thought, soon be fought on the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

In Congress yesterday some Anti-Slavery resolutions from Maine were presented to the SENATE, Mr. Mason objecting to their reception. Mr.

Iverson ineffectually attempted to have the Volunteer bill taken up. The consideration of the Minnesota bill being resumed, a discussion sprang up touching the number of Representatives to which the proposed State was entitled. Without taking a vote, the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Stephens, after a conference with several members, announced that he should, next Thursday, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill (which requires unanimous consent), and move the previous question on it. Messrs. Grow, Washburne of Illinois, Thayer of Massachusetts, Davis of Indiana, Dean of Connecticut, and Corvode, spoke against Lecompton, and Messrs. Peyton, Reilly, Moore and Boyce in its favor.

Our honored Senator PRESTON KING—who speaks so seldom yet so well that his taciturnity is a National loss—made last Tuesday an exposition of and argument against the Lecompton Fraud which, though among the briefest, is one of the most compact and convincing of any yet submitted. We print it herewith; for, though it may seem that nothing more need be offered in exposure and reprehension of that fraud, yet so many are apt to read partially and heedlessly that it is necessary to pile line upon line, precept on precept, until no person of decent intelligence shall have an excuse for countenancing the monstrous iniquity of our age. Mr. King is a Radical Democrat—one of the 120,000 electors of our State who supported Van Buren and Dix in 1848—one whom the Custom-House or the Treasury has not been able to debase to the level of John Cochrane and John Van Buren. We ask the Barnburners of other days to read and say whether they do or do not like the ring of this speech.

The Senate of the United States has just solemnly adjudged that the People of Kansas have established Slavery by constitution and Popular Vote, and have asked admission into the Union as a Slave State. Mr. Crittenden moved, and the anti-Lecompton Senators voted, that said People of Kansas be allowed a fair chance to say whether they did really authorize this Constitution or not—but no! Messrs. Allen, Wright, Thomson & Co. hold this matter already settled and made plain beyond controversy. Kansas is a Slave State—"as such a Slave State as South Carolina," says President Buchanan; and the Senate votes Amen.

It seems very odd that the slaveholders should all be fleeing from Kansas on the very heel of the consummation of this their signal triumph. Yet it is notorious that not only the slaves but the slaveholders have been quitting Kansas by scores for some months past. Maj. Buford, Col. Titus, and nearly all those who figured conspicuously in the struggle for "Law and Order" in 1856, are now out of the Territory; even Sheriff Jones prefers to be usually found East of the Kansas line, and none of the known ringleaders in the conspiracy to "crush out" Freedom in Kansas now venture to exhibit themselves on her soil unless guarded by United States soldiers or shielded by a Federal commission. Isn't it odd that there should be a Slave State wherein not only are negroes of all sorts amazingly scarce, but slaveholders and Slavery extensionists hardly dare call their souls their own?

The *Vicksburg Whig* (Miss.) publishes a letter from a Pro-Slavery man who was a member of the late Lecompton Constitutional Convention, yet who has recently returned to Mississippi. Being asked why he did so, he replies:

"My reason for leaving is, I think, a good one. I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be, identified with politics. I, unfortunately for my future prospect in Kansas, have taken an active and rather prominent part. And now, to confess the truth and shame the devil, we, the Pro-Slavery men, cannot expect any mercy or favors from the d-d Abolitionists; for, although we have been in a minority ever since I came to Kansas, we have denied it, and have bullied and swindled them in our elections, until even I admit they have a right to feel outraged. To-day they outnumber us at least four or five to one. The disproportion is too great for us to fight any longer—the more so, from the fact that the coming Spring emigration will swell their majority to probably eight or ten to one; for our men are leaving daily, and theirs are pouring in."

—Why couldn't Aleck Stephens be induced also to "tell the truth and shame the devil"? It would save the House a desperate struggle.

The people of Massachusetts, like many other good Christians, defeat the Fugitive Slave Law. They have passed an act declaring that the execution of that law within the State shall work certain civil disabilities upon those engaged in enforcing it. Among other things, they have declared that no man holding the office of Slave-catching Commissioner, under the Federal Government, shall be eligible to office under the State Government. A Mr. Loring was found holding the office of Slave-catching Commissioner and Judge of Probate at the same time. The Legislature of the State, recognizing the incompatibility of the offices under the law, addressed the Governor on the subject, with a view to Mr. Loring's removal. Gov. Banks acted upon the suggestion, and removed him.

Such is the action in the case of Mr. Edward Greeley Loring, which, we are ashamed to say, only a few newspapers in the City of Boston are found to approve. And we think some of the journals which approve the act of Gov. Banks in the removal in question, but couple their approval with fatigued assertions that portions of the law under which the act was done are "clearly unconstitutional"—The *Evening Post*, for example—might better have spared themselves this superfluous frankness. It smacks too much of an era which is rapidly passing away. It is full time the rights of the States were declared and upheld in the North with a manly determination to vindicate the true principles of the Federal Union and the personal liberty of the citizen, against the encroachments of Federal power.

The public mind bears heavily in this direction, and the Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts, under which Loring was removed, is an evidence of the fact. We do not desire to see the public sentiment retreat in the least from the spirit of that law, but rather to advance from its position. That law does nothing but define the status of certain citizens of Massachusetts, and this the State has unquestionable authority to do. It simply declares the broad principle that certain voluntary acts of the citizen shall work certain civil disabilities. This general principle is a sound one. Whether or not that law may or may not overstep the nicely drawn line of the lawyers, at some points, we do not know, and very little do we care. It is enough for us that the general principle of it is sound and healthy, and calculated to work exceeding good results. On this ground we would maintain and defend it, and demand its unflinching application. This we hope, and we believe, is the spirit of Massachusetts, and the determination of her people.

It is said that this spirit is factious and not national, and it is in the mouth of timidity and stupidity everywhere that all this kind of legislation is

to be condemned for the spirit of aggression and resistance to Federal authority it discloses. But the spirit of encroachment and aggression comes entirely from the other side. It came originally from those who enacted the Fugitive Law. This law was passed eight years ago as a healing measure, under the oily and delusive suggestions of concession, conciliation and compromise. How well it has answered its purpose, let the Personal Liberty law of Massachusetts, and the removal of Loring under it, answer. But it is sheer impertinence to urge that these are acts of causeless hostility to any other portion of the Republic, or the evidence of fanatical insubordination to Federal authority. They are, on the contrary, the enacted and executed determination of resolute and clear-headed men, who know their rights and mean to maintain them. We rest securely in the belief that no Free State, whether Massachusetts or Wisconsin, or any other, will take any step backward in its resistance to the stealthy and daily extending approaches of an overbearing central domination.

We look upon the removal of Judge Loring as, after the late judicial action in Wisconsin, one of the most manly acts of the Free States in hostility to an unconstitutional domination. It is an exhibition of a proper spirit, under constitutional sanctions, and resting on the clearest moral and legal right. The event, we trust, inaugurates a new era in Free-State administration. The timidity of the North on such points has hitherto been proverbial, and in marked contrast with the bold and more independent action of the Slave States. When, we would like to inquire, have they hesitated to pass such laws as they deemed advisable in regard to persons within their limits, where their action bore upon the slavery question? Do they not destroy what they call incendiary publications? Do they not banish citizens from their soil? Do they not imprison and sell into Slavery such persons as they please, and do they not refuse to be called to account therefor? But the patient, long-suffering people of the Free States, have been educated in a different school. They have had conservative teachers, who have taught them to regard the dictate of the Federal Government as sacred, to be obeyed with unquestioning submission. But now for the first time, almost, they have ventured upon the ground of asserting a practical hostility to obnoxious Federal legislation. For this they are set upon by the whole pack of Pro-Slavery hounds, both in and out of the Free States, while some of those who should sustain the policy in question seem alarmed at its boldness. This is a natural tremor after so long a career of deferential submission, but it is a phase of the case that will quickly wear off. The public is ahead of its guides. The North is upon solid ground in resisting the aggressions of Slavery, whether legislative or judicial, and a little experience and a little practice are only needed to give our people a proper confidence in resisting those encroachments by State action. We welcome this act of Massachusetts as a pioneer movement. We greet it, not as a consummation, but as an earnest of what the future holds in store in the same general line of legislation. State Rights have long been in a state of suspension in the North. We take this act as an evidence of a wholesome change. It is the first movement after a long sleep, and is encouraging as an indication that the patient still lives and is beginning to be convalescent.

If the State of Louisiana has not actually authorized the revival of the slave trade, under a very thin disguise, it has certainly come remarkably near to it for a first trial. That revival it was proposed to bring about under color of the following bill, some time since introduced into the Louisiana House of Representatives by the Hon. J. W. Taylor of East Feliciana:

"AN ACT to grant the authority of the State of Louisiana for the importation of Free Black Laborers within the State."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That J. H. Brigham and his associates be and they are hereby authorized to import into the State of Louisiana, for agricultural and other laboring purposes, twenty-five hundred free Africans: Provided, they shall be indentured as apprentices to labor for a term of years, which the parties may agree upon between themselves—not less than five years.

This bill passed the House with hardly any opposition, and in the Senate it was only got rid of by a motion for postponement, which was advocated exclusively on the ground that, before adopting so important a movement, full time should be allowed to the public and the press for the thorough discussion of this new policy. Even in this way the bill was postponed by a majority of two only.

Having obtained this strong expression of legislative opinion in their favor, we should not be at all surprised if the advocates for the revival of the slave-trade should proceed to carry out their scheme without waiting for any further legislation on the subject. In fact, a law passed by this Legislature, by virtue of which all colored persons coming voluntarily within the State are liable to be seized and sold into perpetual Slavery, one half the proceeds to go to the informer, the other half to the State, might, it appears to us, be made to serve the purpose of the slave-trade revivalists even more effectually than the bill introduced by their partisan, Mr. Taylor. It would only be necessary to induce our "free Africans" to volunteer—according to the scheme of Mr. Taylor—to emigrate from the coast of Africa into Louisiana "for agriculture and other laboring purposes." Having arrived in the River Mississippi, of course they would fall at once under the law above recited, and might be sold, one half the proceeds to go to the informers, who in this case might be James H. Brigham and his associates, and the other half by way of bonus to the State. In this way all the shamming and formality of an apprenticeship for fifteen years, or any longer period, would be avoided. Within the brief space of ten days the newly arrived Africans might be reduced to the condition of absolute slaves under the laws of Louisiana, with no kind of doubt or question hanging over the title. It appears to us that this *modus operandi* would be free from many plausible objections to the apprenticeship scheme, and we commend it accordingly to the consideration of the Hon. J. W. Taylor, James H. Brigham and his associates, and *The New-Orleans Delta*.

The morals of Capt. Durham, of the bark *Adriatic*, seem to concern some of our contemporaries deeply. As sailors, the French are incorrigible blunderers. As jurists, they have the reputation of arrogance and hardness toward all foreigners. Capt. Durham, following the law of the sea intelligently, and so far as we can perceive from the authentic statements of the transaction, doing his whole duty in the premises, came in collision with the steamer *Lyonnais* and sunk her, in despite of his best Yankee seamanship, and solely through the dogged stupidity of the French navigators of that craft. Never dreaming of culpability himself, he put himself within the clutches of French law. Two several tribunals, before which his case was brought, could not convict him of dereliction of

duty, and gave a verdict of acquittal. He was brought up before a third, which reversed the former judgments, and mulcted him in enormous damages. The decree was the loss of Capt. Durham's vessel and the ruin of small and innocent owners. Under these circumstances, Capt. Durham resorted to his wife, broke through the meshes of the law, and brought off his vessel. For this he is condemned as a very immoral man. We dissent from the judgment. We believe he acted under a keen sense of wrong and outrage, from which he had but one possible method of escape. That method he adopted, and it seems to us, with a proper spirit. We rejoice in his success.

Gov. Wise's assembly of the Virginia Legislature in special session seems thus far to have proved entirely successful, and to have given effectual support to the Internal Improvement policy of which the Governor is an ardent advocate. Six bills giving aid to as many companies—according to the Virginia fashion of making the State a partner in all railroad enterprises to which individuals will subscribe a certain amount—have already passed the Legislature, not by any log-rolling process, but each upon its own merits. These roads are not new enterprises, but unfinished works, which the present State aid will carry far toward completion. The spirit and enterprise of Virginia in this matter is highly commendable, and might perhaps be advantageously imitated at Albany.

We hear from Albany with regret that some friends of a Registry Law begin to think there is not time to act on the subject at this Session. There never will be time, if the enemies of Registration are allowed their way. The naked, notorious truth is, that Sham Democracy gains an advantage of from Ten to Forty thousand votes at each State Election by Illegal Voting, and is not disposed to forego that advantage. No matter what pretexts may from time to time be set up, reluctance to have our Elections decided by the legal voters only is the misprision of all the objections urged to Registration. Overbear this, and there would remain only the convicted felons, who want to vote and don't like to be challenged off as felons, to resist a Registry Law. The members representing the habitually defrauded parties ought to fix an early specified day for considering this subject, and then sit out the debate the second or third evening and pass the bill. It would be a public shame and calamity to have a Registry defeated.

We shall feel obliged if *The Tribune* will inform us how the money to be expended on the canal was so quickly completed, under its policy of paying the entire cost for two years, that it extended over a period of eighteen years. (Jour. of Com.)

Answer.—If the Legislature proceeds at once to renew the Extra Mill Tax of last year, which will produce \$1,500,000, and toll the Central Railroad so as to produce \$500,000 more, there will be \$2,000,000 provided beyond contingency, and the contractors may push forward their work as fast as they choose. But to refer the matter to a Popular Vote, is to leave everything in doubt and under paralysis up to next November, and then, in case of a favorable vote, await the action of the next Legislature, which, judging by analogy, will hardly have left the contractors at work again much before April, 1859. We should prefer to have the Canal nearly finished by that time. But, beside this, we are opposed to increasing the State debt. Why should we shrink from a tax which is much less than is paid in Ohio and other States? Two years of it will suffice, so let us pay as we go.

The indications in the House point to a week's talk or practical truce on Lecompton, and then a short, sharp, decisive struggle to commence next week. We cannot predict the result; but the Lecomptonites have manifestly gained courage since Secretary Cobb peddled off his last batch of Treasury Notes. Western Horses at \$150 each. Corn at 98 cents per bushel at Fort Leavenworth, with a boundless demand for Beef Cattle at one's own price, are very powerful arguments, and may conquer. We will see.

To the Editor of *The N. Y. Tribune*.
Sir: In your issue of the 24th, you say that the Central Railroad should be made to contribute to the Canal Revenues, because (among other reasons) the State has made the Canal route a "free" mode of commerce of cities and villages. Can it be, that a "free" mode of commerce of the Canal route is, should not be one of the revenues of the Canal have appropriated toward paying the stockholders of the "old Genesee Turnpike" for the ruin the Canal brought on that pioneer road? Please favor your readers with a reply.

NON-STOCKHOLDER.
—What is the man driving at? We urged that the Central Railroad should pay tolls, because (among other reasons) the State, by its Great Canal, had made the Central route the best in the Union for a Railroad—that is to say, the Railroad should pay, for benefits conferred, what it agreed to pay when chartered. Now if the old Genesee Turnpike made the fortune of the Erie Canal, then "Non-Stockholder" has made a point; if not, not.

"B. P." writes us under a misapprehension if he supposes that we object to applications to Members of Congress for such Reports, &c., as are printed at the public expense. On the contrary, we hold that every one who can make a good use of one of these should not hesitate to ask his Representative to send it to him. As to speeches, the case is very different. B. P. puts it in this way:

"It is true that they are printed at the cost of the Member, and you ask, 'Why should you read at the cost of your Member of Congress?' Are you not as able to pay for what you want as he is?"

To which we would reply that when a Member of Congress goes to the expense of giving them away to parties who will read them, and therefore those who wish to him for copies are simply adding him in carrying out his own selfish policy. It is not to be required to distribute them. As to the question of "keeping up supplies with tea and coffee without charge," let me state my position. I have read in the columns of *The Tribune* with great pleasure and satisfaction. In my opinion, he has therein laid down doctrines and principles which, if generally adopted by the people of this country, would be productive of much good and promote immensity law and order and plenty of our country.

Now, suppose it was in my power to place a copy of this paper in the hands of one or more hundreds of people who had not read it?—Would there be any impropriety in my writing to Mr. Seward, and by the way I have done so to furnish me with that number of copies for distribution?—If he has not had them printed, he will, of course, be enabled to furnish me with them; and if he has, he will actually add him in carrying out the very object for which he has them printed.

many copies, given away right and left, would not do so much good as the present circulation. Mr. Seward may be able and willing to give away his speeches by the cord—on that point we have no knowledge—but there are scores of Members who are daily called upon to send lots of speeches—not their own merely—to A. B. and C. just as if speeches cost nothing. This is all wrong. If their pay is too large (as we think it is) cut it down; but don't tax all to pay them exorbitantly, and then ask them to give the surplus back to a part in the shape of speeches. Let Members be paid fairly, and let those who want speeches pay for them—there is no better rule.

THE LATEST NEWS
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

The Democratic Senators have overruled Mr. Mason and determined to push Minnesota through as fast as possible. The hope is to get three more votes in the House for Lecompton.

The impracticability of a few Republican members who don't want to vote for Crittenden's amendment, renders the defeat of Lecompton very doubtful. The prospect to-day is far from encouraging. As the vote is, however, postponed till Thursday, the present difficulties may be overcome by that time.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1858.
The Senate's Committee on Territories will report at once a bill for a Judicial Circuit in Arizona. They so decided this morning. Senator Gwin will move his Territorial bill as a substitute, and support it by a strong speech.

The Select Committee, raised by Mr. Florence's resolution to investigate the circumstances connected with the purchase of the site of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the Post Office in Philadelphia, to-day examined ex-Postmaster-General Campbell, who entered the case he took not to pay for the property more than it was worth. Several weeks ago a rumor reached him that a high officer of the Government had received a fee from the bank, and he asked Mr. Campbell, who was then in Philadelphia, that John Miller, late Postmaster-General of Philadelphia, was the person implicated in the charge. Subsequently, in conversation, Mr. Miller informed him that after the purchase was effected, Mr. Allison, President of the bank, gave him what he considered himself entitled to for services rendered in perfecting the sale. Mr. Campbell said that until recently he knew of nobody connected with the Post-Office Department thus participating in such a transaction.

Mr. Thomas Allison was then examined. He said that after the property had been offered to the Government, Mr. Miller, by means of the Postmaster-General, called on him as to the price of the site, and was informed, in response to his inquiry, that \$250,000 was the lowest sum, without any commissions, that it would be sold for. That amount was paid by a Government check. Mr. Miller afterward asked Mr. Allison to give him what his services were worth, and he himself suggested \$25,000. Mr. Allison gave him a check for \$8,000 and another for \$13,000. There was no previous agreement.

Col. John Oakford, late chief clerk in the Post-Office Department, testified that it was not known or suspected, at the time of the purchase, that any other was involved in a pecuniary interest in the transaction. During the speaking in the House this evening nearly all the seats were deserted, and when the adjournment took place, at 9 o'clock, only three members were present.

Mr. Stephen B. Harding, Register and Disbursing Clerk of the Navy Department, a position he has held since 1831, died suddenly last night. He was yesterday apparently in good health.

XXXV CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, March 25, 1858.
The business of the morning hour was unimportant, with the exception of the presentation of some Anti-Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine.

Mr. MASON (Va.) objected to them in strong terms, as disrespectful to Congress, to the Judiciary and the President.

Mr. EKENHEAD (Maine) defended them, saying he endorsed them fully.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) presented a similar Anti-Slavery remonstrance, but couched in temperate language, from the Society of Friends of New York. It petitioned for Commander Jackson, of the Navy, for arraignment of pay; and presenting additional evidence in the case of Aaron Dart, were presented and referred.

Reports were made against a grant to beautify the Custom House at Burlington, Iowa; and against retaining Captain Campbell's company in the war of 1812.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate of the capabilities of the ship Franklin to be converted into a screw steamer.

Bills were passed for the erection of additional land offices in California; and for the relief of William Allen, of Portland, Maine.

The bill for the general introduction of an international code of maritime law was reported from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) made an ineffectual motion to take up the Army bill.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota was resumed. The report of the bill being on Mr. Douglas's motion to strike out the second section of the bill, to the effect that the State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional number as the census may show—Mr. Douglas's object being to give the State an equal representation, in accordance with the principle of equal representation, the incomplete census returns as a basis of calculation, which only gives two and a moiety.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) and others proposed technical amendments, but expressed no vital difference of opinion. Mr. EKENHEAD (Maine) moved that Mr. Wilson, who protested against appointing the representation on guess-work. He would vote for the admission of Minnesota because he wished to keep faith on the Slavery question, but there are many portions of the Constitution which he objects to, especially the basis of the franchise, which allows unequal representation to foreigners, and also half-breeds and Indians who have adopted habits of civilization, such as pants, shirts and collars, and the ability to get drunk, and thus fixed up, fulfill the constitutional essentials of a citizen.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. We have only before us the legal evidence of 145,000 inhabitants, and he did not see why Minnesota should have three Representatives, while the State of Vermont, with 200,000, has only three. He was in favor of allowing one Representative more, and more as the census, hereafter to be taken, shall show she is entitled to, and made a motion to that effect. This motion, he said, would admit his law, and she could make a new census, and send additional members even, before this Congress adjourns.

Further desultory discussion occurred on the clause regulating the number of Representatives.

Mr. JOHNSON (Penn.) was in favor of the section for the State of Vermont, with 200,000, to have only three Representatives. He said that the Federal Government can go into a sovereign State to fix the qualifications of voters.

House should come to a vote, and suggested that by common consent they agree to take up the bill tomorrow.

Mr. WASHBURN (Ill.) and others objected, on the ground that the House was unusually thin. When there was a full House they could, by common consent, fix a day.

Mr. STEPHENS having been asked by several members to fix a day, named Tuesday, April 6.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested next Tuesday.

Mr. STEPHENS thought that too short a time.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the House had agreed on the first Monday of next month, and it would be impossible to get through the public business by that time, and the earliest possible day should be fixed for the vote on the Kansas question.

Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.) had no doubts if the matter was not pressed, an arrangement might be made, which would be satisfactory to all parties. Mr. STEPHENS withdrew his suggestion for the present, in the belief that such an arrangement will be made. When a day was fixed, he would announce it.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES (Penn.) made an ineffectual effort to report a bill for the Committee of Ways and Means, regarding the mode and manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue.

The House went into Committee on the Judiciary Appropriation bill.

Mr. PEYTON (Ky.) made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He predicted the destruction of the Republic by the defeat of a bill, and accused the Republicans with keeping open the agitation to promote their Presidential electioneering purposes.

Mr. GROW (Penn.) spoke of the injustice and oppression of the attempt to force on the people of Kansas a constitution which they had not asked for, and which they had not consented to. The people of Kansas were true to their great inheritance, and would not submit to gross usurpation upon their political rights—for which they were characterized fairly by the President as rebellious. But Mr. Grow believed, with Jefferson, that "resistance to tyrannical oppression is duty." Those who attempt to usurpation are worthy to be slaves. While the attempt is made to force on Kansas an odious despotism and to propagate human bondage, there can be no peace in Kansas.

Mr. REILLY (Pa.) maintained the legality of the proceedings attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. If Kansas is admitted into the Union, the Legislature can at any time pass an act providing for amending and submitting it to the people, and no power outside of the State can interfere. He knew not what his fate would be for voting the last act, but if his constituents should think that he has done right, they have the right to send another to take his place.

Mr. THAYER (Mass.) said that whatever blame or cause exists for disunion attaches to the Slave Power, which is at present the cause of the decline of Slavery, both in a moral and political aspect.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) announced that he would on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind.) inquired by whom the arrangement had been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL (O.) explained, saying that various gentlemen had been consulted.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) had no objection to Mr. Stephens making the motion. That was all he desired (he drew) and his friends could go to bed. If all sides agreed on Thursday next, the bill can then be taken up.

Mr. STEPHENS said that Mr. Grow correctly understood the matter; no motion would be made till Thursday.

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that by this arrangement no advantage could be taken by either party.

Mr. QUITMAN (Miss.) said that he wished to offer an amendment to the bill.</